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EDITORIAL ON ANNIVERSARY, STRENGTHENING OF NAVY

AU201302 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian No 1984, 14 August 85 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "The Years of the Creation and Strengthening of the Navy"]

[Text] Tomorrow all our People's Army and our Armed Forces personnel celebrate a marked event. Forty years ago, on 15 August 1945, under the party's care and with the direct intervention of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Navy was created, the vigilant guard of our sea borders.

The creation of the Navy, immediately within a few months of the complete liberation of the country, was of particular importance. Though the occupiers and traitors were thrown out of the country, their remnants, organized and supported by foreign reactionaries, did not lay down their arms and intensively continued their provocations by land, air and sea in order to overthrow the people's state. Thus, the first motor launches and motor boats, and the early partisan-seamen that served in them, and through whom the Navy made its start undertook a commendable task patrolling our territorial shores, and guarding and defending them from all enemies, a task that was carried out with heroism, courage, and bravery.

The historical growth and modernization of our Navy and our People's Army is full of efforts to overcome innumerable difficulties caused by material, technical and cadre shortages, by educational and cultural backwardness, by the efforts of internal and external enemies to sabotage and hinder everything to do with the reconstruction of the country and its defenses. Overcoming these various difficulties, seen from the position that our Army and Navy have attained, is one of the glorious pages of the party's and peoples efforts, their innumerable sacrifices to equip our Navy in the shortest time with everything it needed and with modern technologies and armaments.

Another glorious page in the Navy's history is its successful confrontation with the attempts, pressure and blackmail of modern revisionists, in particular Khruschevian ones, to weaken the defense of our country by means of damage and by weakening the readiness of our Navy and seizing our vessels in the port of Vlore. All these shamelessly failed because our cadres and seamen, inspired by the Marxist-Leninist ideology of our party's teachings, implemented the orders of our legendary commander of the Armed Forces, Comrade Enver Hoxha, with discipline.

The great unshaken faith in the party, in Comrade Enver Hoxha, in our just Marxist-Leninist line, has inspired and continues to inspire the efficiency of our Navy to be able to successfully achieve its tasks in confronting any situation in the defense of our sea borders, to keep them always unsullied and untouched. In order to most successfully implement this task the officers and seamen, proud sons of the people, are constantly enriching their military and political knowledge. They are constantly confronted with the leadership teachings of Comrade Enver, they perfect the use of modern arms and techniques which the party and people have entrusted to them, and constantly deepen the requirements of our people's military art.

Under the guidance of party organs and base organizations, the ties between the seamen and the people have strengthened and continue to be strengthened in the total implementation of the principles of the masses and in all problems arising in the preparation of military readiness, while applying the recommendations of the party that the defense of our waters be secured by our Navy and the armed people.

With such a steel-like defense, with our impenetrable shores clad in steel and concrete, our people are not frightened by the foreign military navies of the superpowers or of others. Our people are proud to live in freedom, in a true sovereign socialist country, and have declared to the world that they forbid any foreign bases and the use of port facilities by foreign navies on its territory, consequently increasing its defense potential and serving the cause of peace and stability, not only in the Balkans but also in Europe. Such victories have been attained because, at the head of the Army, in command there is and always will be our party. Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed: "The party is the guarantee that the Army will keep the people's revolutionary character unsullied, faithfully stand up for the people and their state, and always remain a powerful weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a staunch defender of the cause of socialism."

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED TO DPRK, CUBA

AU210752 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 21 Aug

[Text] Tirana, August 21 (ATA) -- By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Jovan Antoni is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Gezim Arapi is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Cuba.

TODOROV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM MOSCOW 20 AUG

AU201040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, returned from Moscow today.

The delegation had paid an official, friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the chairmen of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

For a week the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation held meetings and talks with officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and during its visit to Lithuania, it also visited the Supreme Soviet of this republic. The delegation was acquainted with the work of the permanent committees of the two chambers of the Soviet parliament, as well as with the activities of the local authorities and of the deputies in connection with expanding the participation of working people in solving state issues.

The Bulgarian guests visited plants, kolkhozes, and other institutions devoted to Bulagarian-Soviet friendship.

ZHIVKOV ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO AFGHAN LEADERS

AU201117 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgrian 19 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and to Soltan Ali Keshtamand, chairman of the council of Ministers of the DRA.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to the Central Committee of the PDPA, to the Revolutionary Council, and to the Council of Ministers of the DRA as well as to the friendly people of Afghanistan, and to you personally, our most sincere, fraternal congratulations on the 66th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's indepdence.

Our people ardently welcome the sucesses of the working people in Afghanistan, under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard -- PDPA -- in defending the achievements of the April revolution and in protecting the independence and national sovereignty of your country.

We highly appreciate the peace-loving and constructive foreign policy of the DRA, its relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and with the socialist community member countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely demounces the persistent, undeclared war waged by imperialism and reaction against your country and supports the efforts of the DRA for settling the situation around Afghanistan in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

With particular satisfaction we point out that the relations of sincere friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples are developing along ascending lines, on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the DRA in the interest of both peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace and secruity throughout the world.

On the occasion of your bright holiday, we pray you, dear comrades, to accept our most sincere wishes for new successess in the further consolidation of the achievements of the April Revolution to the benefit and for the happiness of the fraternal people of Afghanistan.

IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING TO INCREASE BPA'S READINESS

AU200823 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Aug 85 pp 1,2

[Unattributed article: "With a Creative Approach Toward the Meetings With Party-Ideological Workers and Propagandists"]

[Excerpts] The continuous improvement of the skills of party-ideological workers and part-time propagandists is an important condition for raising the quality and effectiveness of party-organizational, ideological and Komsomol work in the Bulgarian People's Army [BPA].

The annual meetings with party-ideological workers from the various sections and with part-time propagandists have been confirmed as an effective means for improving their skills and knowledge and for exchanging accumulated front-rank experience. This year, the meetings will work out the principal directions, forms and means of party-political and ideological work to solve the main tasks which the BPA has been given by the BCP Central Committee, the minister of national defense and the head of the main political directorate of the BPA.

What questions should be at the center of attention of political organs when planning, preparing, and holding the meetings?

The principal question is to increase thecontribution of party-political and ideological work toward raising the combat readiness of units to a new level of quality. The efforts of political workers and propagandists should be aimed at activating party-political and ideological-educational work to put into practice the decisions of the BCP Central Committee's February (1985) plenum, to develop scientific and technical progress on a broad front, and to adopt the achievements of this progress in the forces' administration, training, and education.

The ways, forms and means of party-political and ideological work for reshaping the military cadres' style and methods of work should be specifically indicated at the meetings. This should be done in the spirit of the requirements ofComrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum to the BCP Central Committee Politburo, to formulate true revolutionary thinking and action in these cadres. Experience should be exchanged in a fresh way, according to party requirements, and the directions defined for the work of strengthening the soldiers collectives and discipline. Steps are to be taken to ensure the study, in different forms, of the BPA, of important party decisions, and of topical questions in home and foreign policy.

Among party-organizational questions, the center of attention should be given to those matters relating to raising the role and fighting readiness of the party organizations through improving the effectiveness of their guidance by the political sections and party committees, and through the active participation of deputy commanders for political affairs and other political workers in their lives and activities. The forms and content of the ideological-educational work of the primary party organizations should be thoroughly explained both in theory and through illustrative measures. Conclusions should be reached on the extent to which the previous discussion on Comrade Todor Zhivhov's memorandum has assisted in reshaping the style of the party leaderships and communists, and there should be an exchange of front-ranking experience in this direction.

The work on fulfilling the decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat concerning further increasing the role of the party secretaries should be a further object of attention at the meetings with the party-political workers. It will be correct if, after carrying out such an important task as making a comprehensive assessment of the communists' leading role, inferences are drawn and general conclusions reached with a view to improving these activities.

Opportunities should be sought to raise the efficiency of the work of strengthening soldiers collectives and discipline. Serious discussions should be held on overcoming the enthusiasm for noisy mass activities, on eliminating needless bookishness and isolation from Komsomol members, on the factors which promote the organizational and political strengthening of Komsomol associations, and on improving the role of the Komsomol meeting and union democracy.

The meetings with the leaders of Marxism-Leninism and political training groups and of permanent seminars should lay the foundations for high-quality and effective ideological work in honor of the 13th BCP Congress and in carrying out its decisions.

During the last academic year certain units have successfully carried out experimentation in new, more effective forms and methods of political training. An assessment should be made of the effectiveness of using these methods, as well as of adopting the front-ranking experience and innovations in the different study groups.

In their assessments, the political sections should give special attention to fulfilling the set task of organizing active counterpropaganda work in every activity and on every subject. This problem should be brought to the forefront in the new academic year.

It is very important for the principal direction of the work of the group and permanent seminar leaders for the positive improvement of political education and for raising its quality and effectiveness to be correctly elucidated.

At the meetings, the main weight should be given to practical application in activities-demonstrations, lessons on instruction methodology, discussions, creative consideration of the main subjects in Marxism-Leninism and political instruction, meetings with party and government leaders, exchange of front-ranking experience, etc. The best achievements in party-political and ideological work should be demonstrated, without setting a pattern for future work. The accent should be placed on those approaches which have been of help and which will have a positive effect on gaining high results in the teaching process, and in strengthening discipline and the experience from joint exercises with the fraternal armies of Warsaw Pact countries.

The usefulness of the meetings will also be determined by personal preparation on the part of the participants in the activities held. Political organs and deputy commanders for political affairs should organize preliminary study of the documents and recommended literature and preparation of demonstrational, methodological and other activities. This will create conditions for active participation with specific opinions, well-argued proposals and views in the discussions and debates. Under no circumstances should the participants in the meeting decline to attend for any reason on the dates of the meetings.

STOICHKOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER

AU200948 Sofia BTA in English 0856 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- Mr. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of construction and territorial settlement organization and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Nigerian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, received Chief Michale Adigun, chairman of the Nigerian part of the Commission and minister of national planning of Nigeria.

Holds Economic Talk

AU201318 Sofia BTA in English 1244 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- The co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Nigerian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy premier and minister of construction and settlement organisation, and Chief Michael Adigun, Nigeria's minister of national planning, conferred for an inter-session meeting here.

They surveyed the development of economic cooperation between the two countries in fulfilment of the accords reached between Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Brig. Tunde Indiagbon, chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters of Nigeria's Armed Forces, as well as of the resolutions adopted by the Joint Committee at its third session. Special attention was paid to cooperation in building Nigeria's new capital of Abuja, in the electrification of settlements, in agriculture and trade.

INDOCHINA DIPLOMATS RECEIVED BY DEPUTY MINISTER

AU201749 Sofia BTA in English 1717 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Mr. Hoang Trong Nhu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Mr. Khann Phum, charge d'affairs ad interim of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The representatives of the two Indochina countries presented the full text of the communique adopted at the 11th conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos held on August 15 and 16 1985 in Phnom Penh and gave explanations on the decisions taken at the conference.

Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign affairs expressed gratitude for the information and stressed that Bulgaria fully supports the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos for solving the problems in Southeast Asia by means of negotiations and for turning it into a region of peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation. The new proposals are an important step in this direction.

MINISTRIES' RANKING PERSONNEL CRITICIZED

AU191406 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Responsibility of Communists in Central Agencies"]

[Excerpts] A planned, dynamic development of our economy is the fundamental and lasting objective of the party's economic policy.

The management sphere, and especially the communists in leading posts, are responsible, in particular, for the assertion of national interests expressed in the economic and social development plan. And because the ranking personnel of central agencies, especially of ministries, decisively influence the activity of individual departments, eocnomic production units, and enterprises, their responsibility for implementation of the party's economic policy is twice as great.

However, in the work of many ministries connected with the economic sphere an administrative management style still prevails, with insufficient demands on subordinates; and the fulfillment of entrusted tasks is not demanded consistently enough. The control activity of ranking personnel is also not up to the necessary standard. Coordination among individual sections and sectors is lacking, and so is an active and conceptual approach. Team work is also not being maintained.

Attention was drawn to this by a CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission report analyzing how ranking communist personnel and party organizations in the CSSR Ministry of General Engineering are ensuring fulfillment of the conclusions of the 8th and the 10th CPCZ Central Committee sessions, particularly in exports and supplies to the domestic market.

The report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission was discussed by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. It appreciated the results of the ministry's work, especially the fact that the ministry's technological policy has been increasingly influenced by the state plan.

However, the party Central Committee Presidium also noted critically that, despite many good results, a number of shortcomings still persist in the ministry's work. Some ranking personnel -- instead of the purposeful and flexible affirmation of scientific-technological progress -- are solving operative tasks, relying on well-trodden paths, and thinking and behaving in a stereotype manner. In addition, the demand that tasks to be set with technological parameters that would be comparable to world standards at the time of their realization is not sufficiently respected in the plans of the economic production units and enterprises.

The work of the ministry also ignores problems in concentrating energy on tasks connected with product innovation and on technologies that are vital for improvement of the technological-economic standard of production and exportability. The capital goods output of the state and economic plan for technological development is not being applied in the prescribed detail. Some deputy ministers often tolerate this fact by putting the main emphasis on volume fulfillment.

To implement new approaches means to achieve principled changes in the economic thinking and attitudes of all cadres, and to orient their attention toward what is most important: scientific-technological progress. The new economic thinking not only understands this course and identifies itself with it, but also concretely reacts to it in practice. Thus, when we strive for a change in economic thinking then, above all, ranking personnel on all levels -- and one must stress, especially those in ministries -- must change their thinking.

The causes of many shortcomings that are also typical of the work of other economic ministries are hidden in the fact that not all party committees and organizations within ministries have fully appreciated the political urgency of resolving the most important economic issues.

The committees of primary organizations still lack an overview of the state of fulfillment of tasks and, something which is particularly important, above all they lack the courage to assess critically and specifically the work of communists according to achieved results, and they demand that ranking personnel adopt appropriate conclusions and measures leading to elimination of the shortcomings that manifest themselves.

PRAGUE TV ROUNDTABLE ON EDUCATING YOUTH

LD202238 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1505 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpts] [Oldrich Danihelka] Every person, and young people in particular, is constantly faced with the question: What should we live by, how should we act, what should our aspirations in life be, and what should we make the purpose of our life? The answer to this question, which thousands of young people ask themselves every day, is not easy, but that is precisely what we are going to talk about today with our guests on "Compass." Our invited guests in the studio are Colonel Dr Oldrich Behounek, who works at the Institute of Military History in Prague; Lieutenant Colonel Jiri Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union and head of the Youth Department of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army; Jiri Hurka, chairman of the factory committee of the Socialist Youth Union at the power engineering plant of the Poldi Sonp steelworks in Kladno; and Major Jan Minar, a political worker in the Czechoslovak People's Army. Over to you, comrades.

[Husak] I think the answer to the question you have just put isn't so difficult. What is more difficult, however, is actually carrying it out in daily life. I think the answer was put most clearly and precisely by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party and president of the CSSR at the 16th CPCZ Congress.

[Unidentified speaker quoting Gustav Husak] We must continually see to it that young people are aware of their responsibility toward the future, that they express their love for their country by beneficial work for themselves, that they combine their deep feelings of socialist patriotism with proletarian internationalism, that they are prepared to build and defend their socialist country. The party has faith in the strength and abilities of the young generation, and will ensure that young people are given responsible tasks.

[Minar] These tasks, this prospect, in the context of the Army, means training aware and very well prepared defenders of our country, instilling in them high moral, political and combat qualities. Military service, at the same time, must become a school of life for young people, a school that forms and develops the characteristics of a citizen of a socialist society.

[Danihelka] Right from its beginning, the fraternal Soviet Army has been just such a school. Now we are going to show you a short clip from the film archives. It shows the love of Soviet troops for their country, their selflessness and courage in battle. What we are looking at is an excerpt from the film "Brotherhood." The Soviet infantry is about to go on the attack. This injured soldier is saluting his combat colors. From the look on his face we can see how bad his injuries are, but the soldier stands up and salutes. [film clip is shown] By saluting his combat colors, he is saluting his socialist homeland. In a few moments his comrades will engage in combat to the death.

This shows the strength that is leading these troops into the attack, the strength which today leads young people in the USSR to the Far East to build the new Baykal-Amur Mainline to extract oil and natural gas; it shows the strength that drives peace campaigners in Western countries to stand up and take part in clashes with brutal and inhuman police; it shows the strength that drives young Sandinistas to don green uniforms and fight for the young revolution.

[Behounek] This strength emanates from the awareness of people, from their convictions, above all political convictions. Man is not born with this strength, he acquires it, so it has to be inculcated in him. This is not easy. We called the "Compass" program today "The Struggle for Conscience," and it really is a struggle, a struggle concerning the views, attitudes, mood and thinking of people; but it concerns above all their specific activities, their behavior and their actions. In this struggle we must also respect certain wider circumstances; we must realize what the world in which we live is like, what opportunities we have to influence the awareness of our people. In this struggle it will always be necessary to reflect the struggle of the two forces, the two ideologies, the two worlds. It is a struggle for the conscience, and one of the most difficult struggles in which we are engaged.

[Hurka] To seek examples we do not have to go back into the past nor even far beyond the borders of our country. Our young people are aware, and through their attitudes they support the building of an advanced socialist society. This can be shown, for example, by the young construction projects beginning in the fifties and continuing through to the construction of the Prague ring road.

[Danihelka] It remains a fact, however, that there are among us also some young people who see their freedom of action and thinking like this, for example [film clip in the background of raucous pop music while black and white still shots of damage done by acts of vandalism to telephone booths and means of public transportation are shown].

[Husak] It is not easy to bring up young people. While they are not held back by the past as the older generation was, on the other hand they do not have firsthand experience of the class struggle; that is why they show the tendency to take the results of the building of socialism for granted, and frequently they do not realize everything that had to be done so that they could live in our society as it is today. Sometimes they take a very superficial attitude to the problems around them; they make light of them and oversimplify them. Quite a few of them assess the standard of living according to material things, the way things look, according to their external physical aspects; therefore they are vulnerable to the influence of bourgeois ideology and morals. Idelogical subversion is channeled primarily into instilling idealistic ideas about freedom in bourgeois society, into encouraging the notion of private property, selfish attitudes, the propagation of the Western petty bourgeois way of life. That is why the aim of our upbringing work is primarily to eliminate the effect of these negative influences, but also to include in our educational work everything positive that has been created by the previous generations.

[Hurka] Young people here have an easier life: We have the right to work, the right to education, the right to a high standard of living, and in this respect we are clearly different from young working people in the West. The way we progress in life, what we do in life -- all this depends on each one of us alone.

[Behounek] I have noticed that you have said many times that we have to struggle for the conscience of young people, because that influences and forms their attitude to life. Some young people, however, say that our socialist state influences the awareness of young people too much, and that in the West there is more freedom.

[Mirar] It is clear that there is a great difference between the action and behavior of someone who is convinced of the correctness of his actions, and someone who just goes through the motions without the appropriate conviction. Let's consider the question what convictions really are.

[Behounek] There are various definitions, including notions of a particular or personal trait of the character, and so forth. The main point, however, is quite simple: It means to convince oneself of the correctness, the truth of things, to identify oneself with a particular view, a particular attitude, to accept that view as one's own. That's basically what convictions really are. Convictions have a decisive influence on the behavior and actions of people at work, in their leisure time, in the way they fulfill their tasks, and so on. A dominant role in forming and shaping convictions is played above all by political convictions, convictions about our attitude to the world.

[Husak] Instilling convictions can be seen in terms of unity between our words and actions. For our soldiers and also for every other young person, the following words fully apply. These words were spoken a long time ago by the great Soviet educationalist Makarenko:

I have realized that it is easy to teach people how to act properly in my presence and in the presence of their collective, but teaching people how to act properly when no one is listening, noone is looking, and non one will ever find out -- that is very difficult.

[Danihelka] Let's go on. What are our young people really like? What are their convictions?

[Behounek] That is difficult to answer. The basis of the problem of young people concerns the values they adopt. We are concerned to ensure that the individual values they adopt, their individual preferences, approximate as closely as possible to the overall interest of society, to the interests of the development and defence of socialism, that people learn how to distinguish between true and false values, between values and pseudovalues. One of the big problems here is the idealization of capitalism, particularly by means of ideological subversion, which makes a clear attempt to influence the values adopted by some of our young people by encouraging them to create a false and idealized picture of today's capitalist society. In the same way they aim at the same time to assail the basis and nature of socialist society in a kind of specific way.

It is not difficult to create in some people, especially some young people, that false idealized picture, to encourage uncritical admiration of the West and the land of unrestricted opportunity, and so to encourage a liking for the West. For some people it is enough in this respect to flip through the pages of department store catalogues and magazines. This is enough for them to adopt oversimplified ideas: beautiful products, beautiful, high-quality goods -- these mean a high-quality society. This is surely a shortsighted attitude, a shortsighed view of the situation.

[Danihelka] So how should we go about bringing up the young generation to make comparisons. Should we make comparisions or note?

[Behounek] Yes, of course we have to make comparisons, but we need to know what comparisons to make and how to make them. Comparison is an extremely strong influencing factor, so we must bring into play in this respect a sense of reality; we must give an objective assessment of the facts and not simply take some positive characteristics of capitalist society, the goods, and so forth out of context. We must face up to the idealized advertizers' view that tries to put itself across as a true picture.

[Husak] I would like to come in here on that point.

I believe that a directly harmful influence on the thinking and attitudes of our young generation is exerted by the problem of the discrepancy between the words and actions of older people, of adults. Every young person looks for someone in his surroundings to look up to. Sometimes he finds that person in his parents, in his teacher, in his foreman, and so forth. Unfortunately however, they also see in their surroundings the kind of person who puts careerism at the top of his list of priorities, who is hypocritical toward what happens around him, in how he fulfills his tasks, and so forth. Young people, of course, react very sensitively to these negative phenomena, to signs of inconsistency, unprincipled attitudes and careerism; and adults who behave in front of young people in this way are committing a huge mistake, because instead of helping young people to shape the right convictions they achieve the exact opposite. Thus slipshod work, wasting materials and inconsistent work, and bribery have a decidedly very negative influence on the upbringing of the young.

[Minar] Yes, because all these negative and harmful phenomena are encouraged and abused by anticommunist propaganda. The struggle for the new man is thus being waged not only across our state borders but also, as has already been stressed, within each of us. Among the traditional bourgeois ideologies to which, unfortunately, even our young people sometimes subscribe are nationalism, social-democratism, Masa ykism, and even political clericalism. They manifest themselves in a variety of guises, but they all have one thing in common: antisocialism and anticommunism.

[Hurka] Our enemies advise influencing young people by the plowing method which, in very simple terms, means first preparing the ground -- in our case this means the emotions -- and then sowing the deeds -- and that means the ideas. First, they say, you must cool attitudes toward the communist party, and then the abandoment of communism will follow.

[Behounek] In the influence of enemy propaganda on the awareness of young people, particularly by ideological subversion, there are two clear tendencies: first there is the tendency to instill political apathy, to distract young people from an interest in public affairs, in public activity, especially social problems, to apply the method of so called deideologization. Let young people have a good time; let them play sports; let them go dancing, let them make love; let them argue among themselves; let them go out and visit enterprises. But whatever happens, do not let them get too interested in politics, in ideology. Above all they must be protected from the influence of Marxism-Leninism. The second tendency is just the opposite: the tendency of ideological influence on young people. This tendency is carried out in the spirit of the politics and ideology of today's anticommunism. It tires to encourage indiffernce to socialism, a negative attitude toward the CPCZ, a negative attitude toward military service, and so forth.

[Danikelka] Let us come back closer to home and talk about the main methods by which our enemies act on the awareness of our young generation.

[Husak] These forms and methods are different, from coarse and primitive attacks and slanders to more refined and subtle so-called scientific methods, and the old adage of the end serves the means applies.

[Behounek] The enemy propaganda is characterized by an effort to introduce into the consciousness of our youth characteristics that are typical for the lifestyle of the West. These are the cult of force, the comprehensive superiority of the West, the superman attitude, and so forth. There are various manifestations in distinctive fashion -- in propagating patterns foreign to us and characteristic of another world -- in fact, so-called Westernization.

[Husak] Yes, it is enough to look around our streets or to take a look in halls where discos are being given. There we see many Westernized young people. But together with Westernization of fashion and the exterior, some of thse influences are carried over to language, for example, and they are projected into behavior generally, as has already been said. Bringing these elements into the consciousness of young people in socialist countries has a single objective: to force them not to accept generally valid norms and the authority of socialist society.

[Behounek] The question is how to look at the question of dress, jeans, T-shirts, etc. It is a matter of fashion, sometimes it is practical, almost all have them. Often it also expresses the attempt by the young to be different, to stand out from others, not to be standard. And in the final analysis, it is being produced by our firms, factories, cooperatives; it is being sold at fairs and so forth. I believe we must ask ourselves: When and why should this fact concern us? Primarily when it is a matter of outward demonstration of certain attitudes toward the West and other negative attitudes toward socialism.

[Minar] I would like to add that even the young generation of men who are dressed in military uniform for 2 years are not ignored. They are trying to suggest to them that these are in fact 2 lost years. They are trying to influence them imperceptibly with various pacifist moods. They are trying to convince our soldiers that a class approach toward phenomena is something outdated that is no longer valid today. And last but not least they are trying to convince them that education to awareness and readiness is only something made up by commanders and political workers despite the fact that their importance in the present tense international political situation is continually growing.

[Danihelka] How should we regard the question of the struggle for consciousness from this particular viewpoint?

[Behounek] First, one must be aware of the present international, and in particular military political situation; and to achieve that, young people must correctly appreciate which forces cause its deterioration and exacerbation; which forces are behind the growth in arming and cause the threat of war; and who is taking the initiative, who is taking the proverbial first step in this area. In this direction, of course, it is important that our young people do not let themselves be hoodwinked by the so-called peace rhetoric of U.S. President Reagan. It is important that young people be aware of what the campaigns about the so-called Soviet military threat, and so forth, are intended to serve. The requirement is completely clear. The young should be aware of the connection between imperialism, aggression, and war. They should also be aware of the relationship between socialism and peace. Peace for us is the basic ideal of socialism. The return to the policy of peaceful coexistence, to detente in the world, is truly today the most pressing and necessary, even though, as has been shown by past experiences, this stage of peaceful coexistence and detente is ideologically explored by our class enemy and misused for his ideodiversive goals. Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party's Central Committee and candidate member of the Presidium, expresses himself very concisely on this problem of an international character:

[Unidentitied speaker citing Fojtik] Militarization will be a continually growing, great danger to humanity, in which imperialism, and its main section, U.S. imperialism, the U.S. military-industrial complex, searches for its point of departure. But the stronger socialism is, in particular the USSR, the more the room for the reactionary forces of imperialism to realize their intentions will shrink and the more difficult it will be for representatives of imperialism to promote themselves as the speakers and defenders of the world of peace and democracy. Their halo will fade, regardless of how great the means for its maintenance and renewal the propagandist machinery of imperialism swallows up, regardless of how much this machinery is modernized and supplied with technology and cadres.

KOSTKA DOUBTS U.S. GOODWILL IN TIES WITH USSR

LD202015 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Antonin Kostka talks about the policy of Washington prior to the November USSR-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

[Kostka] The theme of the coming meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan is being used by Washington as some sort of magic formula whenever it is in need of livening up the unsuccessful momentum of its foreign policy. By its expressions of goodwill that the willingness to talk symbolizes, it simply strives to touch up the bad impression left by all the other destructive deeds of U.S. diplomacy. And because there are too many such deeds, it is virtually every day that this or that representative of Washington meditates on the theme of the coming meeting in Geneva.

This happened yesterday also to McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs, who, when explaining U.S. policy, stressed as a constructive action precisely the preparation of the agenda of the two officials. But, as if he were afraid of the very notion of "constructive," he hastened to add that the United States allegedly does not face the meeting with too much hope for a change in the current USSR-U.S. relations. Such statements, apart from their being factually dubious, have yet another much more serious negative side. They represent an alarming symptom of chronic unconstructiveness by the U.S. leadership-- the more so since we are not talking about isolated statements. They give rise to serious doubts as to Washington's goodwill because no one who intends to reach an honest agreement with a partner can base policy on such negative positions

Nevertheless, not only the words, but particularly the actions of Washington are by no means encouraging, whether this involves the refusal to join in the moratorium on nuclear tests -- the refusal emphasized by carrying out yet another nuclear test in Nevada -- or the negative attitude, expressed by McFarlane yesterday, to the new Soviet proposal to set up a worldwide organization for the peaceful use of space.

If the USSR-U.S. summit talks are not to fail the expectations and hopes of the world, Washington must stop considering them an opportunity for extracting political propagandistic capital and must approach them as a unique chance to steer the course of affairs into calmer water. Washington has a mere quarter of a year remaining before the meeting of Gorbachev and Reagan to grasp this fact.

Briefs

PRAGUE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY -- According to statistics, an "unwelcome upsurge" in juvenile delinquency [detska kriminalita] has been registered in Prague in recent years. Ten years ago the Prague borough national committee had 3,026 "so-called children that are difficult to bring up" on their files. In 1982, their number rose to 3,698. One year later 181 difficult children were added to that figure. And last year 4,264 children were registered. Juvenile [mlajistvi] delinquency has increased, too. In 1975, a total of 658 juveniles faced courts, and in 1984 their number rose to 1,011. The number of minors [nezletilli] investigated in connection with punishable offences increased from 602 to 762 in the course of the past decade. [Summary] [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 9 Aug 85 p 2 AU]

USSR, GDR SCIENTISTS EVALUATE KOSMOS EXPERIMENTS

AU191153 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The experiments carried out in July aboard the Soviet Kosmos 1667 "biosputnik" are currently being evaluated by USSR and GDR scientists. This was announced by Professor Dr Karl Hecht of the Berlin Charite medical institute. Participating in the investigations -- for which, among others, two rhesus monkeys, several rats, as well as plants, were put into orbit on a 7-day flight -- were, in addition to Soviet specialists, members of the Berlin Charite medical institute and the Institute for Pharmacology and Drug Research of the GDR Academy of Sciences. They were investigating life processes during the first days after entering zero gravity.

The collectives of scientists dedicated the Kosmos experiment to this year's 175th anniversary of the Humboldt University and the 275th anniversary of the Charite institute. Therefore, there were also special commemorative medals aboard the biosputnik.

LEADERS GREET AFGHAN LEADERSHIP ON NATIONAL DAY

AU200754 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Aug 85 p 1-2

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and to Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

Esteemed comrades:

On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of gaining national independence we convey to you, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

Gaining independence was a historic event in the militant history of your people and constituted an important contribution to the peoples' struggle for national liberation and against imperialism and colonialism. With the victorious April Revolution the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan entered a new stage in their struggle for the consolidation of national sovereignty and for social progress. We are certain that nobody will be able to lead your country off the path of development it has embarked upon.

The GDR feels solidary affinity with the just struggle of the Afghan people. It is our firm conviction that the close fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples on the basis of common views and objectives, as well as the treaty of friendship and cooperation, will continue to consolidate and deepen.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, in your responsible activities, good health, creative energy, and new successes for the benefit of the Afghan people.

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO GUYANA PARTY CONGRESS

AU191348 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent a greetings message to the delegates of the sixth party congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana in Georgetown. The message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

Esteemed Comrades,

The SED Central Committee sends most cordial greetings to the delegates of the Sixth PNC Party Congress.

It fills us with deep satisfaction that the SED and the PNC, the GDR and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, are striving for the same objectives concerning the basic issues of the struggle for peace, disarmament, and social progress and are working jointly for their realization.

Your party congress is taking place at a time when world peace is seriously threatened. In Latin America imperialist forces are striving to accelerate the neocolonialist exploitation of states, to undermine their national sovereignty, and to increasingly integrate them into their course of arms buildup and confrontation. The threats of intervention against the new Nicaragua violate the most elementary rules of peaceful coexistence of peoples and kindle the regional conflict in a dangerous way. Now more than ever, this development requires all anti-imperialist and democratic forces to unite in order to safeguard peace and pave the way to international detente.

Rest assured that the SED will continue to work to develop and deepen relations with the PNC of Guyana in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity and for the benefit of our peoples.

Esteemed delegates, please accept our best wishes for the success of your party congress.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING AFGHAN AMBASSADOR -- Berlin, 19 Aug (ADN) -- In the future the people of the GDR will stand at the side of the Afghan people in their struggle against imperialist intervention and for the construction of a progressive social order. This was stated by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Mohammad Shafiq, Afghan ambassador, on Monday in Berlin. During the farewell visit by the ambassador, Erich Honecker stressed that the fraternal relations between the two countries have further deepened and strengthened on the basis of the 1982 treaty of friendship and cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 19 Aug 85 LD]

NEMETH, POLITBURO MEMBERS AT AGRICULTURAL FAIR

AU200927 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] On 16 August The 70th National Agricultural and Food Industrial Show and Fair was solemnly opened. The opening was attended by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP; Politburo members Karoly Grosz, Laszlo Marothy, and Istvan Szabo; Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and several other members of the government and diplomatic corps. Present were also the foreign delegations to the fair, and this great review of the agricultural industry was also attended by renowned representatives of agricultural science, and the heads of the exhibiting branches.

Following the national anthem Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food made a speech.

"For the coming 9 days the Hungarian food industry, Hungarian villages, and all those in our fatherland who are concerned with and who deal with agricultural production will be staying in the capital," said the minister. Then he spoke about the fact that the present exhibition not only shows the situation of the past 5 years, but also reviews the past 4 decades in the year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our fatherland. In this period the hitherto stagnant state of affairs in agriculture became the subject of rapid changes based on two reform processes of revolutionary nature: the democratic land reform and the socialist reorganization. These changes made it possible to bring about a dynamic development of products and take a step toward catching up with the most advanced countries of the world.

This opportunity was grasped by our peasantry, and production was doubled during these 4 decades, and during the eighties the growth of production reached 2.5 percent per annum. In this period the production of wheat exceeded the 15 million metric ton mark, and the production of animals for slaughter increased to 2.4 million metric tons. The production increase made it possible, in addition, to insure a good domestic supply, to increase agricultural exports by 40 percent, and to substantially improve the export-import balance of the agricultural sector.

The minister also mentioned that the program adopted by our party congress with a view to developing and invigorating our economic life will motivate us for an even better performance than heretofore. Besides the good results, there have also been tensions in certain sectors of agriculture. These tensions must be eased. The government will do everything it can by its own means, but the major tasks confront the people working in the agriculture and food industry.

The tasks are not new. The characteristics of the agricultural sector were already shaped in the past 4-5 years by the development of an intensive economy and the fulfillment of the requirements dictated by the international markets. This placed strong emphasis on efficiency, productivity, and the increasing ability to create more values, and in most places tasks are adjusted to this goal. Thanks to the favorable activity, agricultural production has grown about 10 percent, energy consumption has decreased 2 percent, and the growth of production value in the agricultural sector, calculated at unchanged prices, has exceeded the planned level.

The minister spoke about the great advantages of international cooperation and about the fact that we belong to CEMA, a great international community, the international economic organization of the socialist countries. This, however, will only become apparent in the results of our economic life if we succeed in bringing about a constant renewal and in raising our performance on an ever increasing standard.

We enjoy a good social and political atmosphere in which to do our work. We can safely rely on the well-known, well-tested, and good principles of our party's agricultural policy. This fair demonstrates that we are trying to utilize the opportunities provided by research, international cooperation, and last but not least our industry. It is certain that we must make a further step in utilizing better than heretofore industry's support in the modernization of our production. Jeno Vancsa said: "The exhibitors, both we and the foreigners, the agricultural enterprises, industry, and other branches of the economy present the visitors of this show with rich, informative, and forward-looking material that serves our purposes. We invite to this exhibition all the people from towns and villages who are working in the agricultural sector or who are interested in seeing its achievements and goals. We invite them to learn and be acquinted with new and modern things. Those visitors who are not of the agricultural sector will be strengthened in the belief that our food industry is an arena where a great task is being performed by almost all strata of our society."

All those present at the opening visited the show after the speech.

OLAH ADDRESSES OFFICERS COMMISSIONING CEREMONY

LD201254 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Speech by Colonel-General Istvan Olah, Hungarian defense minister, at officers' commissioning ceremony in Budapest's Kossuth Square; live relay]

[Text] Our esteemed guests, young officer comrades: At the ceremony for inaugurating the officers of our Armed Forces, at the public swearing-in of the young officers of the Hungarian People's Army and the Border Guard, I greet with respect members of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the government who are present here; representatives of the party, state, and social organs; veterans of the Hungarian workers' movement; the active and retired generals of the Armed Forces and bodies, [word indistinct] and professional soldiers; and the parents and relatives of the young officers. I greet our foreign guests, members of the diplomatic corps, the Army and Navy attaches, representatives of the Soviet forces temporarily stationed in our country, and all those kind guests present here.

On behalf of all of us I warmly greet the young officers of the Hungarian People's Army and the Border Guard, and the students who graduated this year from the Lajos Kossuth Military Academy, the Mate Zalka Technical Military Academy, the Gyoergy Kilian Technical Air Force Academy, from the military high schools of the USSR, and from universities and high schools in Hungary. Dear comrades, it is an excellent tradition that every year it is this same day on which we inaugurate, in front of the public of the country, the officers who undertake the armed protection of our beloved country as a lifetime vocation. It is a beautiful symbol of the entwining of our working people and of our Armed Forces that our young officers on the day of our Constitution, saluting the memory of Istvan I, the founder of the nation, are being sworn in for life in front of the house of the nation, in front of the state flag.

1985 as a year has outstanding significance in the life of our people. In the spring we commemorated with appropriate respect and high spirits the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland. The holiday of our freedom, our national renaissance, was a good occasion to review the results and experiences of the historical road covered in the 4 decades and it also served open and frank evaluation,

We could conclude with good feelings that the Hungarian people have been able to live with freedom that came to us at the expense of hard battles on 4 April 1945 and which lifted our country into the vanguard of social progress in a finite, irreversible manner. During the past 4 decades, even by the measures of history, we have achieved excellent results. In the possession of freedom, in the atmosphere of socialist democracy the creative talent of the millions of workers has unfolded. Our working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia have with hard work become the masters of their own fate, the creators of the new socialist Hungary. During the 40 years of building socialism we have become a country with an agriculture among the world's leaders and with an advanced industry. The life of the working classes has changed fundamentally and so has the relationship between villages and towns. Culture has become the public treasure of millions. Every patriot may be justifiably proud of the epoch-creating achievement of the past 40 years of the 1,000-year history of our nation.

We have been able to make this historical opportunity offered by the liberation fruitful by our own endeavors and by the support of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. We have worked for our achievements, we respect our results, and all our endeavors are focused on continuing on the road we have chosen.

The 13th MSZMP Congress held in March this year after a preparation, which took place in a frank and critical atmosphere, spoke realistically about our present, and looking at the future, it has adopted a program that has the force of motivation and urges active endeavors. Our experience is that the wide masses of our society identify themselves with the advocated objectives and feel them to be their own. They are ready for effort and action in the interests of their implementation. The fact that for nearly 3 decades the policy of the party has been taking into account, as far as possible, the international experiences of building socialism, national circumstances of our own, and the means of our country and its realistic possibilities is a source of trust in our revolutionary party, the unity of words and actions, and the possibility of the unfolding of human talent and creativity. Our people expressed their agreement with the party policy at the National Assembly and local council membership elections held 8 June this year when they voted for candidates who adopted the program of the PPF, who undertook great social responsibility and activity in order to implement that program and who also display agreeable human behavior. The workers' readiness for action is also expressed in those economic efforts, the aim of which is fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Our people display great understanding in that the economic recession, which has lasted for several years, by now demands a better and high level as well as more efficient work in all fronts of production. Consolidation of the balance of the people's economy, improvement of the efficiency of production, modernization of the structure of production, and, as a result of all this, the increase of the proportion and volume of products that may be sold well both at home and abroad are the preconditions of our development.

On the Day of the New Bread [Harvest Day] we speak with praise about the sacrifical work of the agriculture and food industry and of all those who have worked for our bread and production of the national income -- in the widest possible sense. Besides the work done, in the interest of fulfilling our objectives, we shall continue to need new initiatives, courage, risk-taking and the unity of our people, just as the plants need sunshine and water.

Esteemed, festive audience: Peace is the most important precondition for our construction work that shapes our society and enriches our country.

At the signing of the Helsinki Final Act 10 years ago, the delegates of our country and those of other countries, mostly from the fraternal socialist states, were motivated by the intention of giving expression to this. However, the encouraging process of detente, which gave rise to hope, was not followed by a reduction in the extent of the military opposition of the sides or by the disappearance of the danger of confrontation. The extremist imperialist circles with a vested interest in intensifying the arms race considered the further deepening and extension of the process of detente as a trend that was creating unfavorable conditions for them. For that reason they launched an unprecedented arms buildup at the end of the 1970s. Their aims are clear and unambiguous: to upset the military balance of forces, which provides a reliable foundation for peace, so they can impose diktats and bring about economic and social problems in the countries of the socialist community. At the same time, by increasing orders for the military industries they intend to boost their own economies and alleviate the social contradictions caused by unemployment. They are devoting larger and larger resources for financing the new era of the arms buildup. The mass deployment of conventional weapons of a qualitatively new generation and the realization of plans drafted for the militarization of space are in the center of their efforts. With all that, they are increasing the possibility of yet another worldwide conflict that would be more destructive than the ones before and would, therefore, be a final conflict, endangering peace on earth and placing undesired burdens on the peoples.

This policy is diametrically opposed to the fundamental and universal interests of humankind. That is the reason why the cohesion of progressive forces throughout the world is gaining strength together with their endeavor to halt the arms race, limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons on the continents, on the seas, and in space, and to put a firm grip on the hands of all those who, deluded by the sentiments of being impervious to harm and of being able to do things with impunity, would want to leave the solution of the great problems of mankind to a trial by force of arms.

It has been and remains our fundamental stance that the various differences and tensions between countries with different political and social systems can and must be resolved not by use of military force but within the framework of the written and unwritten rules of peaceful coexistence. We fully agree with and support the latest proposals of the USSR for lessening tensions, normalizing relations between the two great powers, and genuinely reducing arms and armed forces. We are expectantly looking forward to the forthcoming high-level meeting of the leaders of the two world powers and to the Western response to the unilteral moratorium on nuclear test explosions declared by the USSR.

We have trust in the future and also in the failure of the attempts of the forces opposed to detente because the achievements of Helsinki cannot be liquidated on the grounds of common sense.

Dear comrades, the steps we have taken for safeguarding world peace coincide with the most sincere desire and endeavor for peace of millions of people. It is our encouraging experience that there are many among the leading circles of the capitalist countries, and above all among their masses, who think in a sound and responsible way and who, when it comes to the great question of peace and war, work for the only sensible alternative, the preservation of peace.

The fraternal socialist countries assess in a realistic way the dangers threatening peaceful construction work. They cannot afford not to respond to the challenges endangering their very existence and security. Taking into account their well-understood national interests and guided by a profound sense of responsibility for the fate of humankind, the Warsaw Pact countries decided in April this year to maintain and extend the validity of our 30-year-old political and defense alliance.

Sabre rattling and the issuing of threats are not our policy. Our policy is to do with construction, human happiness, and our unreserved interest in the preservation of peace. However, at the same time the experiences of history warn us to maintain our vigilance and ability to act. For that reason, more than ever before, the military strength of the countries joined together in the Warsaw Pact has outstanding significance in safeguarding peace in Europe and in preventing a nuclear war. Their joint armed forces reliably defend the frontiers of the fraternal socialist countries and the peaceful constructive work of their peoples.

The Hungarian People's Republic can only assure her sovereignty and national independence, and social construction work of the people by relying on our defense alliance. For that reason we will continue to remain faithful allies of the fraternal socialist countries and reliable comrades-in-arms of the Warsaw Pact countries.

It is our conviction that all that can be reconciled with our practice of pursuing an open foreign policy and with our endeavor to carry on a direct dialogue with all well-intentioned partners and to cooperate with them on the basis of reciprocal advantages and by respecting sovereignty for the benefit of all peoples, while at the same time also bringing about an atmosphere of trust.

Dear comrades, in harmony with the national interests of our country and in accordance with the demands of the international situation, our alliance commitments, and the possibilities of our country, we have strengthened our Army and developed our Armed Forces over the past decades. Today we have at our disposal a defense force which, as far as the basic indicators are concerned, meets the required standards of the age. The Hungarian people regard its further maintenance and strengthening as a necessary and sensible burden and as being in its natural interests. For that reason, by a careful coordination of the requirements and the possibilities, the party and the government take steps in a responsible way to ensure this. In respect of its extent and methods, they always bear in mind, on the one hand, what the conditions demand and, on the other hand, the fact that a good social atmosphere is also an important part of our defense potential. We already have development plans for the coming years that have been thought through, that are balanced and have been coordinated with our allies. In accordance with these, we are continuously modernizing the organization of our People's Army and its technical fighting means. In the future we wish to further improve the living and service conditions in our People's Army. We are endeavoring to ensure, as the result of the work of command and political organs, that parallel to the improvement in the service conditions as laid down in the regulations, socialist human relations and the atmosphere of providing care and solicitude and the assertion of comradeship-in-arms should be strengthened.

In this way the attractiveness of an officer career can be made even more intense and social esteem for the Army can further increase, together with the attention and interest paid to our work, which stimulate us, the People's Army, Border Guards and soldiers to produce even better results.

Young comrade officers, you who are going to be Army and Border Guard officers today, have been able to draw on a rich store of knowledge in the educational establishments, universities, and academies at home and abroad. With your examinations and your human qualities you have proved that you are prepared for your chosen career. Be faithful defenders of the socialist homeland, exemplary professional soldiers who love the homeland and the people, as befits Hungarian patriots, and who possess an internationalist spirit.

In your new posts make use of everything you have learned. Utilize effectively the material and intellectual resources that have been provided through the sacrificial hard work of the people. Lead your subordinates, the Hungarian young people entrusted to your care, as leaders with a sense of vocation who are worthy of emulation.

Care for them in a multifaceted manner. Educate them to honor the working people, to love the socialist homeland, to be faithful to the cause of socialism.

In the noble profession you have chosen for yourselves, make the young soldiers aware that the lofty essence of military service is the defense of the homeland, peace, and socialism, a task that cannot be shifted to anyone else. Be responsive to everything that is new. In any age of rapidly developing science and technology, you must constantly enrich your political and professional knowledge, your general education, and perfect your abilities necessary for the carrying out of your duties in the service. Become just and humane commanders, demand much of yourselves, and set high standards for your subordinates.

Find your pleasures in the everyday, often not spectacular endeavors, in the intelligent and combined care that you give the soldiers and technical means entrusted into your care. The officer profession is a significant function in public life, which demands that all of you undertake an active social role. Wherever service should place you, you must be committed people, ready to act in the family, in your place of habitation, in the more narrow and wider environment, active and responsible for the homeland, the people, and socialism.

I wish from all my heart that you should develop your life in your private and family existence as well in an exemplary manner; be well balanced, contented, happy people. Dear comrades, dear festive audience, on the occasion of the commissioning and solemn oath-taking, I greet the dear parents and relatives, thanking you for your endeavors with which you raised your sons and helped them prepare for the officer profession. I express my respect to the teachers and education of our young officers, to the youth organizations for evoking and strengthening the interest in the Armed Service of the homeland. I thank the commanders, teachers, and political organizations of the military academies and the universities and colleges at home, and of the Soviet military academies for the high-level and successful educational work with which they have prepared the officers now graduating for fulfilling their professional military service.

Young comrade officers, at the beginning of your professional military career on this memorable, festive day I wish you once more much success, soldier's fortune, strength and health, and much happiness in your private life. Hooray!

FORMER ARMY OFFICERS ARRESTED IN PUBLISHING CASE

AU201602 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Seven former Army officers have been arrested in the case of Czeslaw Bielecki, alleged to have been the head of a clandestine publishing house, a government spokesman said today. The spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the seven included former Colonel Adam Rajski, who had achieved a measure of fame by publishing, during the period in which Solidarity was legal, a study on the ruble, the Soviet currency.

Mr Bielecki, reputed head of the publishing house CDN (initials meaning "To Be Continued"), was arrested here on April 13.

Mr Urban denied reports that 12 current Army officers had also been arrested. He said no serving military officer was being held.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON HARVEST EXPECTATIONS

AU201043 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 17 Aug 85 p 5

[Interview given by Kazimierz Grzesiak, first deputy minister of agriculture and the food economy, to Marek Przybylik: "We Have Ammunition, But No Guns" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Przybylik] May we talk about the harvest?

[Grzesiak] We can only talk about what sort of harvest we expect. In September we will discuss what we have gathered -- after the harvest. In any case, no farmer will tell you anything right now. One counts one's chickens after they are hatched.

[Przybylik] But can we discuss the fact that this year is promising to be another good year for crops?

[Grzesiak] Yes. This will not be a bad year. The rape crop may be at last year's level or somewhat less, but the area of cultivation is larger. Grain is promising to be not bad, although in some parts of the country heavy rain and strong winds have caused a delay in ripening, which will certainly complicate the harvest. Potatoes also promise to be good. This is thanks to the good April weather. The situation with beetroot is worse than last year. Spring frost weakened the plants, but if there is a lot of sunshine in August and September the beets will be sweeter.

We can see on the market what the situation with fruit and vegetables is. There should not be a shortage of them, and the large quantity of produce available means that prices are low, often lower than 3 years ago. Fruit is only just appearing, but we already know that there have been more strawberries than expected, the raspberry crop has been good, there have been a lot of berries, and there will be no shortage of apples.

[Przybylik] What will we have on the market out of all this?

[Grzesiak] We can already see that there is enough fruit and vegetables, neither will there be a shortage of raw materials for the fats industry.

Unfortunately, this does not mean there will be a surfeit of vegetable fats on the market, because of the capabilities of the industry. We are modernizing the industry, but consumers will still not notice it this year. However, the rape crop should guarantee raw materials for the fats industry and for exports, in return for which we will be able to buy quality fats necessary for the manufacture of margarine, as well as sunflower oil and soya bean oil.

Sales of grain products such as flour and buckwheat will be the same -- in other words, there will be adequate quantities. Sugar beet? I personally am not an optimist, but despite everything there will be no shortage of sugar.

[Przybylik] Will we say goodbye to ration coupons?

[Grzesiak] It is too early to talk about this. We are making analyses, and in September we will have a definite opinion. I am not going to tell the future by reading tea leaves.

[Przybylik] At a press conference before the harvests you spoke about the losses we have incurred because of a shortage of fertilizers.

[Grzesiak] One can call this either a loss or a lost chance. The 260,000 metric tons of nitrogen that farmers will lack and that are needed to fulfill the plan means 1 million or perhaps 1.5 million metric tons of grain we could have had.

[Przybylik] After the grain has been harvested, more serious trouble will start. We do not have enough storage facilities to contain all the grain. Storing it in makeshift facilities is another cause of losses, even if the greatest care is taken. Because of the shortage of space, 1.5 million metric tons cannot be stored.

[Grzesiak] We have managed to find storage facilities for most of this grain. One can see an improvement -- I must say this, even at the risk of being judged an excessive optimist. This year we have stablished storage facilities for 110,000 metric tons. This is a minimal amount compared with needs. But this is the same as if we had built two large grain elevators, which are normally built over 4 years and require at least Z10 billion, in a single year. Since we have built no proper grain stores in 10 years, I am pleased with what we have.

[Przybylik] Agricultural output is growing at present, but what happens to the crops afterwards does not always depend on the farmers. Is this because not enough of our economy is geared to agriculture? The pro-agricultural orientation of our industry is still a dream.

[Grzesiak] The large industries are slower in gearing themselves toward production for agricultural purposes than the small ones. However, large problems of agriculture do not always have to be solved in large factories, and besides, our needs are not always attractive to them. We often need small quantities of machinery, which it is not profitable for large factories to produce. One can produce beautiful machinery in small quantities and in small factories.

[Przybylik] But everything depends on the large factories. This was obvious before the harvests, when for a time supplies of spare parts were catastrophic.

[Grzesiak] Fortunately, there were no shortages of agricultural production resources, meaning seed and animals for breeding. We are seeing many valuable achievements for the national economy, such as hybrid wheat-cum-rye and sugar-free rape.

This rape is also important for consumers because it gives them oil of the highest quality. We have the basis for achieving great harvests. The genetic possibilities of grain, rape, and sugar beet are twice as large as the present results. One can boldly say that our cultivation is on a world level.

However, one should be generally aware it is not only the farmers who determine what and how much is picked from the fields. One should also realize that food supplies also depend on who is producing machinery, fertilizers, and other industrial food production resources. We are managing to give the consumers what they need from agriculture. We have ammunition, but no guns. This should be remembered if we want to discuss why, where, and what sort of losses are occurring.

URBAN GIVES WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE 20 AUG

On Politically-Motivated Crimes

LD202241 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Report by correspondent Marek Kassa on 20 August news conference by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign journalists passages within quotation marks are recording of Urban]

[Text] During today's conference, the government press spokesman answered, among others, a question whether the [OPZZ] National Trade Union Accord viewed the question of trade union pluralism and of political prisoners in the same way as the Gdansk agreements: "This question, really, should be directed to the OPZZ. However, it is generally known that the OPZZ favors the present unified trade union movement structure and does not support the destructive and illegal political activity that sometimes causes legal repression in Poland."

Here is the reply to the question whether the government is worried about the increase in the numbers of people being detained for politically-motivated deeds: "This is mainly the result of the prosecution organs' increasingly more effective activity. Natually, we regret the fact that persons are to be prosecuted and that such criminality still exists. However, I do not believe that this number will continue to grow because the basis for such activities is shrinking. One of the factors encouraging the number of such crimes to dwindle is a decrease in its social support. illegal structures, and so on. Another factor causing an increase in the numbers of detained persons is the prosecution organs' increasingly effective activity to combat such crimes."

The question of why a group of people connected with the church, who picketed outside the wine and liquor shop in Warsaw's old town, was detained and then punished by a misdemeanor court was also asked. "It is the government's intention to combat alcoholism, and our policy in this sphere is rigorous and decisive. We also support the churches' efforts in this field. However, irrespective of the noble purpose of the persons who organize street gatherings, there are certain norms of order: namely, a permit is needed to hold street gatherings. Thus, this particular penalty was of a public order nature and is in no way connected with any negation of these persons' aim. In other words, irrespective of the aims one has, there are certain norms of order, which need to be respected."

Minister Jerzy Urban also thanked the persons who have thus far participated in the consultations regarding the content of the speech Wojciech Jaruzelski will deliver at the UN forum.

The spokesman stressed the matter-of-fact nature of proposals conveyed and the range of these social consultations. Another matter was the situation in Poland's foreign trade. This is not very good yet, but it is possible to overcome the difficulties that occurred at the beginning of this year. The situation is returning to normal and turnover is gradually increasing.

Jaruzelski Speech Consultation

LD202211 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Minister Jerzy Urban met foreign and local journalists at the Interpress Center for a news conference.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] What can you tell us about the consultations on the speech to be delivered by General Jaruzelski in New York?

[Urban] First af all, I want to use these microphones to thank everyone who has phoned General Jaruzelski with their proposals, or sent letters. Employees of the Council of Ministers' Office have received approximately 100 telephone calls already. Several hundred letters have also arrived -- often extensive papers and thorough essays. The very form of consultations is regarded by those who phone and write as very adequate. This is usually stressed at the beginning.

The proposals concerning the speech are varied. For example, as far as telephone calls are concerned, proposals to support the Soviet Union's peaceful international policy were recurrent themes: A proposal was introduced to appeal to all nations regarding disarmament, aiming at the consolidation of world peace.

Many interlocutors refer to Western journalists who disseminate untrue information with respect to the socialist states. There are many proposals here. A concept of establishing a special international tribunal based upon UN bodies is supported. There are also other proposals to settle these issues. For example, a proposal has appeared urging Poland to postulate an all-world referendum on the preservation of peace. Discussion of the Central American issue and lawless U.S. interference in Nicaragua and El Salvador's internal affairs is among the proposals. It is proposed to discuss CEMA-EEC trade relations. It is being proposed that Poland begin and initiate a campaign of protests against the threat of nuclear war of space character, thus against star wars.

Letters are arriving not only from individuals but also from groups or organizations. I wish to assure you that the results of these consultations will be made public in an extensive way. [end recording]

On Exports, OPZZ Proposals

LD201228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban, answering questions from foreign correspondents at today's meeting, reported that the backlog due to the decrease in our exports at the beginning of this year has now been made up. Therefore, there should be no difficulties with the current servicing of our foreign debts or with satisfying our import requirements.

The spokesman reported that the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] has submitted new social agreements to the government for signing. The government is examining these closely.

OFFICIAL SEES OPZZ AS 'HEIRS' OF 1980 PROTEST

AU200834 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Aug 85 pp 3, 5

[Interview given by Romuald Sosnowski, deputy chairman of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord, OPZZ, to Krzysztof Szczesniak; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you feel yourselves to be the heirs of the workers class protest of 1980?

Sosnowski: If it is not obvious that we are I shall have to say once again: Yes, we are. At the meeting in Bytom and when unions were being formed in workplaces -- or later, when the federation was being formed -- the reformed trade unions quite clearly described themselves as the heirs of the August accords. At the same time, they also spoke in favor of continuing the 100-year-old class-based trade union movement in Poland.

What was best in the past we want to incorporate into our activities, but in no way do we want to pass over in silence the fact that the workers protest that led to the signing of the August accords was justified from the point of view of the interests of the workers class. We cannot, therefore, disregard the cause and sources of the protest in our programs. We must not forget that when cases of distortions and perversions arise, trade unions must actively intervene and exercise their social control function. The slogan "We are for socialism without distortions," which could have led to another social crisis -- in our opinion a much greater crisis -- has already been exhausted.

[Question] So the trade unions are for the full realization of the August accords, given a broader scope and seen against new socioeconomic conditions.

Sosnowski: Of course. Those matters that the government has accounted for we regard as being credible and not requiring further comment. As for what remains to be done, we intend to return to these points and consider them together -- I repeat: Together -- and establish when and how they can be realized.

[Question] This is surely one of the most important lessons we have learned from the events of 1980-81: That it proved to be more worthwhile to always resolve social problems by way of partner-like talks and negotiations and not strikes, which cause chaos in the economy. The government declared its readiness to discuss all matters that interest you in this spirit....

Sosnowski: We have taken advantage of this invitation on more than one occasion. Contacts between us consisted of exchanges of information at first, with time they became discussions, and at present they have acquired the form of negotiations. This pleases us greatly. It is a two-way process. This is why today there are a number of joint government and union teams working on selected matters such as collective labor contracts and draft laws concerning the social and housing funds. In the third quarter of this year we want, jointly with the government, to assess how price increases have affected the standard of living -- for what proportion of the population has the standard of living remained unchanged, what part of the population has become poorer, and who has actually experienced an increase in income.

We continually want to develop and apply a permanent system to prevent the working people's standard of living from declining. It is not a simple matter, and we have a great deal to learn.

From our experiences to date, it emerges that we are in a rather more difficult situation than our partners in dialogue for a simple reason: We have few data and little material from the Central Office of Statistics and centers for the testing of public opinion at our disposal. We make up for this by taking into account the opinions we bring away from meetings with workforces, but these are only opinions and feelings, which are not backed up by facts. That is why it matters so much to us to be able to form our own research and analysis center independent of the state administration. Only then can we be properly prepared for talks and feel ourselves to be on an equal footing.

[Question] Why do trade unions decide to concern themselves with precisely the problems that specialized departments are unable to solve?

Sosnowski: Because we do not want to settle for less than certain permanent systematic changes -- solutions to key problems in living and working conditions for the Polish people. Above all these include the relationship between prices and pay, housing, and the protection of the environment. If these problems were to be solved -- even if it were to involve very bitter polemics -- the most important sources of tension would be eliminated. This alone would make it possible to speak about the almost full realization of the August accords, to convince society to become active and justify what we said at the beginning -- that we not only feel ourselves to be, but we really are the heirs of the just workers protest of August 1980.

GLEMP ADVISER: CHURCH NOT CONFINED TO WORSHIP

AU201658 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1540 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Poland's Catholic Church will not let itself be confined to the places of worship. It will not cease raising its voice in the social sphere and on national matters. This was stressed by an adviser of Primate Joszef Glemp in a contribution for TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, an independent Catholic weekly.

The church does not want to side with political demands. But it would be absurd to wish to limit Polish Catholics to prayers and to keep them away from politics.

U.S. REPORT OF REAGAN-SHEVARDNADZE MEETING CITED

LD202046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] A White House spokesman has reported in Santa Barbara, where the U.S. President is taking a rest, that Ronald Reagan will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on 27 September in order to discuss the prospects for progress in American-Soviet relations prior to the November summit meeting.

The announced meeting with the head of Soviet diplomacy is assessed as an opportunity for the two sides to prepare for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

BRIEFS

MORE PROFITEERS SENTENCED -- The courts have sentenced more than 7,000 profiteers since the beginning of the year, up to the end of July. This is almost 70 percent more than a year ago. One in every five sentenced held some kind of management post or was particularly responsible for the property entrusted to him. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 19 Aug 85 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DIZDAREVIC VISIT TO IRAN

Talks With President

LD201501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran today received Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on an official and friendly visit to Iran. At the meeting Raif Dizdarevic conveyed greetings from SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and the members of the SFRY Presidency to the Iranian president. The federal secretary congratulated 'Ali Khamene'i on his reelection as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In their cordial conversation Raif Dizdarevic indicated the importance which Yugoslavia attaches to the development of friendly relations and cooperation with Iran. He briefed President Khamene'i on the preparation Yugoslavia is making for the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in Luanda and the eighth conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries. He also spoke about Yugoslavia's activity in the Nonaligned Movement and the wishes for the movement to strengthen as an important factor in international life, something which was in the interests not only of Yugoslavia and Iran but all members of this broad grouping of countries of the world.

They then dealt with certain other problems of international life. They spoke also about crisis areas and international economic problems. Concerning the Iran-Iraq conflict the federal secretary set out Yugoslavia's stand that this problem should be resolved through talks. From the very outset Yugoslavia had pointed to the need for a cessation of hostilities, with full respect for the interests of both sides in the conflict.

Meets With Prime Minister

LD201341 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to Iran, was received today by Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. In the long and cordial conversation great attention was paid to bilateral cooperation. It was noted on both sides that mutual relations were developing slowly and that the possibilities existed for their further expansion, which was in their mutual interest.

Discusses Economic Relations

LD202244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2146 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, met Hoseyn Namazi, Iranian minister of economy and finance in Tehran today. In the talks, both sides judged that the two countries' economoc relations were developing successfully, but that all forms of economic cooperation were not being exploited.

Raif Dizdarevic and Hoseyn Namazi, who is also head of the Iranian side of the joint Yugoslav-Iranian Committee for Economic Cooperation, spoke in favor of even greater efforts to create conditions for improving economic cooperation.

Final Talks With Velayati

LD202311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- The preparations for the next ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in Luanda and the international situation were the main themes of the 2-hour final talks between the Yugoslav and Iranian foreign affairs ministers in Tehran. Raif Dizdarevic, who is on a 2-day visit to Iran, and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic, spoke in favor of strengthening the Nonaligned Movement, its unity, and action capability.

Stressing the significance of the forthcoming nonaligned meeting, Dizdarevic and Velayati discussed questions to which the movement should devote special attention, among which were international economic relations and political problems, sources of world crisis, disarmaments, and detente.

In the talks on sources of crisis, the two foreign ministers stated their views on the Iran-Iraq war, the Palestinian question, southern Africa, and other regional problems. They also discussed the ways of engaging the Nonaligned Movement in overcoming these problems. Raif Dizdarevic and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, also held talks today at a lunch which the Iranian host gave in honor of his guest, as well as at a dinner given by Mirko Zaric, Yugoslav ambassador to Iran.

In these talks, the Iranian minister was invited to visit Yugoslavia. Raif Dizdarevic also passed Yugoslav head of government Milka Planinc's invitation to Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi to visit Yugoslavia.

Ends Visit, Leaves for Syria

LD210834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0811 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, left Tehran today following a 2-day visit at the invitation of Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati. After his talks with Velayati, Dizdarevic was received in Tehran by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i and Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. Following his official and friendly visit to Iran, Federal Secretary Dizdarevic left today for a 2-day visit to Syria.

KOSOVO PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES WORK STOPPAGE

LD202318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Pristina 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- At an expanded session last night, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium discussed a report on the work stoppage in the Trepca mine, by the Eksploatacija Rude basic organization of associated labor in Stari Trg. It was established, as was reported today, that the reasons for the stoppage were inadequate personal incomes; slow elimination of accumulated problems and irregularities; insufficient level of keeping workers informed about the results of their work and other questions concerning their life; insufficient presence of people from the municipality's management bodies and leadership at workers gatherings and at the meetings of sociopolitical organizations; insufficient respect on the part of some leading people of the work organization and workers of the community for mining as an occupation and its inadequate evaluation; as well as irregularities in the policy of employment and distribution of work places. In the talks the workers also made a number of demands and raised questions which were unjustified and unrealistic. The Presidium judged that the way in which some of the workers approached the solution of these problems was unacceptable and not in accordance with self-management principles, and said that it did not exclude the possibility that the enemy had been involved in all this, since the work stoppage had been brought about in an organized way.

At the session it was also said that the work of self-management organs had not been felt in this basic organization of associated labor for a long time, that all the sociopolitical organizations, in particular those of the LC, were passive and that the leaderships of these organizations and self-management organs did not enjoy the necessary prestige. The leadership had long since stopped contacting the workers directly on how to tackle the accumulated negative phenomena, and the existing cadres' production effort had also been insufficeint. Productivity had gone on declining in this collective for a long time now, precisely because of shortcomings in the way production was organized, a situation which had made it impossible to solve the problems raised during the talks with the workers.

STOJANOVIC ADDRESSES PNC MEETING IN GUYANA

LD201030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0856 GMT 20 Aug 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Georgetown, August 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia believes that the policy and the Movement of Non-alignment are the most important factor today in the struggle for progressive changes in international political and economic relations, so that they would be based on principles of independence and equality of peoples.

The above has been stated by Executive Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Stanislav Stojanovic who, on behalf of the LCY Presidency, greeted the Sixth Congress of Guyana's People's National Congress (PNC) in Georgetown.

Stojanovic stressed that Yugoslavia expressed deep concern over the situation in Central America and the Carribbean region.

"We voice our full solidarity with the struggle of the people of Nicaragua and other peoples in the region for freedom, and preservation and strengthening of independence", the LCY Presidency executive secretary said.

Yugoslavia views impermissible any outside interference directed towards destabilizing sovereign countries and stifling the liberation struggle of peoples, Stojanovic said. He stated the wish for all-round development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the LCY and Guyana and the PNC. Stojanovic paid tribute to Gyyana's consistent and principled policy in the struggle for peace and promotion of equality-based international cooperation.

He recalled the great contribution of recently deceased leader of the PNC Forbes Sampson Burnham to the development of traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Co-operative Republic of Guyana.